


# Subcellular fractionation

 Rosa Puertollano

Updated date: Feb 21, 2020

 An abbreviated version of this protocol was published in eLIFE in Dec 2018

The transcription factors TFE3 and TFEB amplify p53 dependent transcriptional programs in response to DNA damage

DOI: 10.7554/eLife.40856

## Detailed protocol

Cells were lysed in NP-40 lysis buffer (10 mM Tris, pH 7.9, 140 mM KCl, 5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> and 0.5 % NP-40) supplemented with protease and phosphatase inhibitors at a concentration of 3-5x10<sup>7</sup> cells/ml. Cells were gently mixed and kept on ice for 15 min. The lysates were then centrifuged at 1000 x g for 5 min. The supernatant represents the cytosolic plus the membrane fraction. The pellets (nuclear fraction) were washed twice in NP-40 lysis buffer and then sonicated in Laemmli sample on ice using a Misonix sonicator Processor XL2020 equipped with a horn/probe (fine tip). The sonication processing time was 1 min with pulses of 10 sec every 5 sec intervals and power setting at position 2.

**How to cite:** (Readers should cite both the Bio-protocol preprint and the original research article where this protocol was used)

1. Puertollano, R. (2020). Subcellular fractionation. Bio-protocol Preprint. [bio-protocol.org/prep223](https://bio-protocol.org/prep223).
2. Brady, O. A., Jeong, E., Martina, J. A., Pirooznia, M., Tunc, I. and Puertollano, R. (2018). The transcription factors TFE3 and TFEB amplify p53 dependent transcriptional programs in response to DNA damage. eLIFE. DOI: [10.7554/eLife.40856](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.40856)

**Copyright:** Content may be subjected to copyright.